United Nations S/2001/809

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 August 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 20 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 20 August 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, in response to the report which you submitted to the Security Council on 15 August 2001 concerning Kuwaiti missing persons (S/2001/796).

The Minister affirms Iraq's conviction of the humanitarian nature of the issue of missing persons, irrespective of their nationality, and its resolve to continue its cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross as an impartial international body, and with the States which have files of missing persons, thereby giving effect to the obligations specified in the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 20 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We read with great surprise and perplexity the report which you submitted to the Security Council on 15 August 2001 (S/2001/796) which presents an untrue picture of the subject of missing persons and confirms, once again, our conclusions concerning the unfair measures taken by the Secretariat of the United Nations and the subjective and biased policies adopted by the Security Council, under pressure from the United States and the United Kingdom, in its dealings with Iraq. The report overlooks the cooperation of Iraq in the humanitarian field in releasing all the Kuwaiti prisoners of war, and those from other countries, in March 1991 and the sustained efforts it has made since April 1991 to resolve the problem of missing persons.

Since 1991, Iraq has stated on every occasion that the subject of missing persons is a humanitarian issue, which must not be politicized or handled selectively or with double standards, and that responsibility for dealing with it should be left to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in cooperation with the parties that have files of missing persons, on the grounds that ICRC is the impartial international body mandated by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to follow up this humanitarian issue. However, the United States and the United Kingdom have insisted that the Security Council, which is a political organ, should follow up this dossier in a selective manner, the purpose being to use the dossier as a further means of exerting political pressure on Iraq on account of its rejection of United States hegemony. This is in addition to the other pressures exerted unsuccessfully by those States, chief among which are the ongoing policy of mass extermination of the Iraqi people by means of the comprehensive blockade imposed in the name of the United Nations, the daily military pressure in the two illegal no-flight zones, and the financing and training of terrorist groups with a view to destabilizing Iraq. Clear evidence of this failed approach is resolution 1284 (1999) which was stillborn and which rewrote the earlier resolutions of the Council in order to evade the obligations imposed on the Council by resolution 687 (1991), chief among them being the implementation of paragraphs 22 and 14 of that resolution. That dead-and-buried resolution dealt selectively with the missing persons dossier on the basis of the nationality of the persons concerned, created a tendentious political mechanism for dealing with the issue of Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian missing persons, and overlooked the Iraqi missing persons, of whom there were twice as many as those of Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian nationality. It also disregarded international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 which mandated ICRC to follow up the humanitarian dossier. Thus, the Security Council, by means of its dead-and-buried resolution, tried to wrest the follow-up to this humanitarian mission from ICRC in order to further politicize it to serve the ends of United States and British policy of hostility towards Iraq.

The reports prepared by the so-called Coordinator, who was appointed by the Secretary-General to follow up this dossier, provided positive proof of this political, selective and tendentious approach. The latest report by the Secretary-General, issued as document S/2001/796, is a final proof of selectivity, double standards and deliberate distortions of the facts. Some examples are given below.

1. In section II (background), the report gives a selective account of certain events and, in referring to the discussion session between the Secretary-General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq in February 2001, merely states: "The Iraqi side stated that Iraq repatriated all prisoners of war and performed and continues to perform its duty to cooperate in accounting for missing persons". The report disregards the information reported to the Secretary-General during the discussion session concerning the number of Kuwaiti prisoners and those from other States who were released by the Iraqi authorities in March 1991 (6,498 persons) and also disregards Iraq's reference to the paper submitted by the Red Cross to the Commission of Ambassador Amurim which clearly mentioned that what the Red Cross was following up was the issue of missing persons and not prisoners of war, since Iraq had released all prisoners of war in March 1991, including members of the ruling family of Kuwait. It also disregarded Iraq's affirmation of the need to follow up the Iraqi missing persons whose files had been submitted to the Red Cross. On that subject the Iraqi Ambassador stated during the discussion session as follows:

> "The Iraqi authorities have submitted to the Kuwaiti authorities all evidence connected with the disappearance of missing persons. The evidence is conclusive and worthy of serious study. The Iraqi missing persons include civilians who were arrested in their homes in Kuwait in front of their families after the withdrawal of the Iraqi army from Kuwait. The others were civilians and military personnel who were seen by Iraqi and Arab witnesses in detention centres in Kuwait or in military hospitals during the first half of 1991 but who had since disappeared. While the Kuwaiti authorities continued to state at meetings of the technical subcommittee their willingness to investigate the fate of Iraqi missing persons they failed in practice to submit any information that might assist in the investigation of their fate. The fact is that the Kuwaiti authorities continued to ignore all the Iraqi requests to shed light on the fate of Iraqi missing persons.
>
> The Kuwaiti authorities made a habit of giving illogical replies, claiming that they had not been in control of the situation in Kuwait after the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces. They also claimed that some irregular groups had been responsible for killing Iraqi civilians and military personnel, but they were unable to specify which groups they were.
>
> Lastly, the Kuwaiti authorities retreated from this position, alleging that they had been in control of the situation inside Kuwait but that they had no information about any missing Iraqi persons.
>
> Kuwait cannot shirk compliance with its obligations under the Geneva convention. Its duty cannot be shirked simply because the provisions of resolutions of the Security Council may have adopted a discriminatory position. Those resolutions cannot replace the conventions. Accordingly, Iraq vigorously demands that Kuwait should be forced to fulfil its obligations under the conventions."

The report disregards all these facts concerning the position of Iraq while elaborating on information unconnected with the report, which implied focusing on the mandate of the so-called Coordinator, such as the joint communiqué of the eleventh session of the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Gulf Arab States and the European Union and the contents of the final communiqué of

the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Gulf Arab States and the communiqué of the Security Council of 20 June 2001.

2. Also in section II mentioned above, the report reviews, in a selective and distorted way, the positions of States expressed during the open meeting of the Security Council on 26 and 28 June 2001 and quotes a number of paragraphs to the effect that "the issue of missing Kuwaitis ... should be properly resolved at an early date" and disregards the paragraphs that refer to resolving the issue of all missing persons irrespective of their nationalities. The report also quotes, in a distorted manner, the text of a speech by the Permanent Representative of China from which the reference to property is deleted thereby deliberately perverting the text and its content.

3. Paragraph 11 of the report gives an inaccurate account of the statement by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Headquarters of the United Nations on 29 June 2001. In that statement he affirmed that Iraq was cooperating with the Tripartite Commission in investigating the fate of Kuwaiti and third nationality missing persons, saying that success had been achieved in ascertaining the fate of certain missing persons, and expressing the readiness of Iraq to resume work within the Tripartite Commission in the presence of the parties that had files of missing persons. He also referred to the steps taken by Iraq to cooperate with ICRC to ascertain the fate of the United States airman whose aircraft had been shot down by the Iraqi army during the 1991 aggression against Iraq. All these facts are deliberately omitted from the report.

4. Paragraph 17 of the report states that "Kuwait had presented a new idea about the involvement of ICRC in making progress on these humanitarian issues, [but] Iraq rejected this proposal." This is another baseless assertion intended to distort the facts; the truth is that Kuwait had presented no new proposal. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has it in his power to contact ICRC to verify that this absurd allegation is untrue.

5. In section III of the report there is a review of the activities of the so-called Coordinator during the reporting period. His activities concentrated on the Kuwaiti missing persons and ignored the subject of Iraqi missing persons. This gives a tendentious political dimension to the subject of Kuwaiti missing persons and is an attempt to distort the picture of Iraq's cooperation with ICRC and diminishes the role and mandate of the Red Cross in following up this humanitarian issue. These activities clearly confirm the tendentious political nature of the mission of the so-called Coordinator.

6. In paragraph 24 of the report there is a sentence which says: "Iraq should appreciate the fact that the international community is not selective and that all cases of missing persons, whether Kuwaiti, Saudi, Iraqi or others, would be addressed." It appears that this sentence was included to give an impression of objectivity but the content of the report make clear that such an impression is false. The report as a whole is concerned with Kuwaiti missing persons and was politicizing this humanitarian dossier. The author of the report shirks any consequential responsibility of this statement which is made in the name of "the international community" and not in the name of "the United Nations" or of "the Security Council" because he knows that from the outset the Security Council treated this dossier in a political, tendentious and selective manner.

7. The report contains a footnote stating "that the nationals to be repatriated or returned include, in addition to 570 Kuwaitis, 3 Lebanese, 1 Indian, 4 Iranians, 5 Egyptians, 4 Syrians, 1 Bahraini, 1 Omani and 14 Saudi Arabians. Iraq claims that there are 1,142 missing Iraqis". The selective and repugnant language makes it clear that the missing persons of Kuwaiti or other nationalities are regarded as fact while the case of the Iraqi missing persons is regarded as a claim. This is a further indication of the lack of fairness, impartiality and objectivity in your report.

The abuse of the machinery of the United Nations to injure Iraq, distort its image and slander it has reached such an extent that these slanders bear the signature of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This is a matter for regret and astonishment and can be seen as an implicit endorsement of what such abuse represents in terms of demeaning the principles on which the Charter of the United Nations rests and demeaning the dignity of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, his mandate and his duties under the Charter.

In my letter to you dated 16 August 2001 I clearly explained the position of Iraq with respect to missing persons and assured you of our conviction of the humanitarian nature of the issue of missing persons irrespective of their nationality. I also affirmed our determination to continue to cooperate with ICRC, as an impartial international body, and with the States that have files of missing persons, in order to comply with the obligations specified by the Geneva Conventions of 1949. My letter contained practical proposals for the resumption of the activities of the Tripartite Commission and the oversight of ICRC. I hope that our proposals will receive your support in order that a stop may be put to the political exploitation of this humanitarian dossier.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

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Letter dated 20 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by Iran between 24 April and 24 July 2001, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 20 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 24 April-24 July 2001

1. **24 April 2001**

At 2230 hours the Iranians bombarded the Karmashiyah area of Wasit Governorate with 50 120-mm mortar rounds and 10 Katyusha-type tube-launched rockets, causing neither damage nor casualties.

2. **25 April 2001**

At 1700 hours the Iranians bombarded the Sa`d post in Diyala Governorate with six mortar rounds, causing neither damage nor casualties.

3. **11 May 2001**

An Iranian regular army formation moved towards Qasr-i Shirin and deployed in its outlying villages. Some of the units also reached the heights overlooking the Iraqi village of Qalmah.

4. **13 May 2001**

At 1130 hours the Iranians fired on an Iraqi boat at coordinates 2740 in the Basrah sector.

5. **18 May 2001**

At 1600 hours there was shooting from the Iranian side and a certain Mahmud Abd al-Hamid, a fisherman from Abu al-Khusayb born on 1966, received one round in the left arm.

6. **19 May 2001**

At 0500 hours there was shooting from the Iranian side in the Fadaghiyah area. The citizen Shihab Ahmad Musallam, an employee of the Iraq Oil Tanker Corporation, was hit in the left leg and taken to the hospital for medical attention.

7. **20 June 2001**

At 0800 hours the Iranians opened a new post at the old Abadan harbour opposite the Saybah river at coordinates 3759 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). It was manned by four soldiers armed with BKT weapons and GC rifles.

8. **20 June 2001**

At 1000 hours three vehicles, two Land Cruiser pick-up trucks and an military ambulance, were seen at coordinates 5832. At 1100 hours the vehicles returned to the Iranian rear.

9. 21 June 2001

At 1000 hours a fighter aircraft was seen two kilometres inside Iranian territory at coordinates 5351 (1:100,000 map of Mandali).

10. 21 June 2001

At 0815 hours the Iranians fired a number of rounds at an Iraqi fishing boat in the Shatt al-Arab near the tubular bridge in the Faw area. An Iraqi who was engaged in fishing was hit by one round.

11. 21 June 2001

At 1200 hours an unarmed khaki-coloured helicopter was seen inside Iranian territory at coordinates 4665 (1:100,000 map of Kani Baz) coming from the rear and heading north along the border strip two kilometres. After five minutes it returned to the Iranian rear.

12. 21-27 June 2001

An Iranian engineering unit continued work at coordinates 5753, mending the old road and spreading ballast along it. The equipment and vehicles used were three dump trucks, two graders and two bulldozers.

13. 9 July 2001

At 1145 hours a grey Iranian helicopter was seen inside Iranian territory flying along the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab from Muhammarah towards Abadan. It subsequently headed towards the Iranian rear.

14. 10 July 2001

The Iranian Air Force brought into use two of the F-1 Mirage aircraft left in Iran for safe keeping. One of them crashed in the Qagh Qandaji area of Mashhad province. It was totally destroyed and the pilot, Brigadier-General Habibi, was killed. The Iranian Air Force has brought six of the Mirage aircraft left with it into service despite the fact that they are not fully airworthy because of technical problems.

15. 15 July 2001

At 1145 hours a helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear and hovering over the mountain chain at coordinates 8606 (1:100,000 map of Zorbatiyah). It continued to hover for five minutes before returning to the Iranian rear.

16. 3-16 July 2001

An Iranian engineering unit began work mending the old road at coordinates 5753 and spreading ballast along it. The equipment and vehicles used were two excavators, three bulldozers and three dump trucks.

17. 3-16 July 2001

An Iranian engineering unit began work at the oil rig that had been erected at coordinates 9122.

18. 17 July 2001

At 1330 hours a helicopter was seen at coordinates 9004, inside Iranian territory. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

19. 19 July 2001

At 1000 hours an Iranian post at coordinates 3157 directed intermittent fire at our units.

20. 20 July 2001

At 1000 hours an Iranian boat carrying three soldiers fired a number of rounds at launch No. 108/Basrah. An Iraqi was hit by three rounds while he was fishing in Iraqi territorial waters.

21. 21 July 2001

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit was observed at coordinates 3869.

22. 22 July 2001

Twenty armed Iranians fired a number of rounds at and physically assaulted the crews of two river craft, floating crane No. 55 and tender No. 143, after they had gone past the Iraqi inspection point beyond the tubular bridge. Using two fast craft, the persons in question took tender No. 143 under tow, together with its cargo, towards the Iranian side.

23. 22 July 2001

At 2000 hours the Iranians fired two 81-mm mortar rounds (tracer) at coordinates 5542.

24. 18-24 July 2001

An Iranian engineering unit began work at coordinates 5753, mending the old road and spreading ballast along it. The equipment and vehicles used were four trucks, two graders and two excavators.

25. 18-24 July 2001

An Iranian engineering unit began work at the oil rig at coordinates 9122.

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Letter dated 18 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As a follow-up to Security Council resolution 1353 (2001) on strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries, I have the honour to propose a few practical measures.

The first concerns meetings prior to review or renewal of a mandate. The meetings prior to review or renewal of a mandate are of crucial importance to troop-contributing countries. A draft resolution on review or renewal of a mandate should be shared with troop-contributing countries as soon as it is introduced in the Council. The Council should then hold meetings with the troop-contributing countries, with the participation of the Secretariat.

The report of the Secretary-General must be made available at least a week before expiry of a mandate. Any further update could be provided by the Secretariat separately, in writing or through oral briefing. This would allow the meetings to be convened sufficiently in advance, allowing substantive participation by troop-contributing countries.

The second concerns periodic meetings with troop-contributing countries. Resolution 1353 (2001) provides for meetings with troop-contributing countries at different stages of peacekeeping operations. Under the existing practice, meetings are usually held by the Secretariat with troop-contributing countries in case of serious developments or to meet a visiting special representative of the Secretary-General or Force Commander, as may be considered necessary. The Council usually holds meetings with troop-contributing countries prior to renewal or revision of a mandate or closure of a mission, while the public/private meetings of the Council provide additional occasions for the expression of views.

In our view, instead of scheduling meetings only as a calendar event a few days prior to renewal of a mandate, the Council should, when the situation on the ground so requires, hold periodic meetings with troop-contributing countries, with the participation of the Secretariat. The special representative of the Secretary-General and/or Force Commander of the mission concerned might be invited to such periodic review meetings.

In order to make those meetings more substantive and more useful, the agendas might be circulated well in advance, preferably one week ahead, allowing

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for necessary preparation. The President of the Council could forward a substantive background note, with an indicative list of issues to be addressed.

The periodic meetings would be in addition to those held prior to review or renewal of a mandate and would be arranged for review of the situation, assessment of the progress in achieving mission objectives, addressing any difficulties faced by the mission and considering any concern of troop-contribution countries. A possible schedule of such review meetings with troop-contribution countries is given in the annex to this letter.

Such meetings would allow the views of troop-contributing countries to be reflected in the implementation of a mandate, operational management and Council decisions. In order to ensure that, the outcome of the meetings in both instances should be made available in writing to Council members for consideration at the consultations of the whole.

Finally, regarding implementation of resolution 1353 (2001), in arranging meetings with troop-contributing countries, attention should be given, by both the Council and the Secretariat, to the implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution 1353 (2001).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anwarul Karim **Chowdhury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 18 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Indicative schedule of possible periodic review meetings with troop-contributing countries

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) (resolution 1344/2001) review/renewal	15 September 2001
Periodic review meeting with troop-contribution countries	August 2001
United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) (resolution 1346/2001) review/renewal	30 September 2001
Periodic review meeting with troop-contribution countries	August 2001
United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) (S/2001/328)	6 October 2001
Periodic review meeting with troop-contribution countries	September 2001
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) (resolution 1359/2001)	30 November 2001
Periodic review meeting with troop-contribution countries	October 2001
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (resolution 1351/2001)	30 November 2001
Periodic review meeting with troop-contribution countries	October 2001
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (resolution 1354/2001)	15 December 2001
Periodic review meetings with troop-contribution countries	September 2001, November 2001
United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) (resolution 1362/2001)	15 January 2002
Periodic review meetings with troop-contribution countries	September 2001, December 2001
United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (resolution 1338/2001)	31 January 2002
Periodic review meetings with troop-contribution countries	September 2001, December 2001, January 2002
United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) (resolution 1364/2001)	31 January 2002
Periodic review meetings with troop-contribution countries	October 2001, December 2001, January 2002

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (resolution 1365/2001)	31 January 2002
Periodic review meetings with troop-contribution countries	October 2001, December 2001, January 2002
United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (resolution 1355/2001)	18 June 2002
Periodic review meetings with troop-contribution countries	September 2001, December 2001, March 2002, June 2002
United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) (resolution 1357/2001)	21 June 2002
Periodic review meetings with troop-contribution countries	September 2001, December 2001, March 2002, June 2002

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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 21 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Within the past few days, Israel, the occupying Power, has committed a series of new savage crimes against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. On Sunday, 19 August 2001, Israeli occupying forces fired missiles at the home of Samir Suliman Abu Zied, killing him along with his seven-year-old daughter and five-year-old son in Rafah. The bodies of the three killed in this brutal Israeli attack had been torn to pieces and had been badly burnt. Also in Rafah on that same day, without any provocation or justification, Israeli occupying forces shot and killed a 12-year-old boy in cold blood. Furthermore, in a separate incident in the city of Nablus, Israeli occupying forces shot Moeen Abu Lawia in the neck, instantly killing him as he was going around an Israeli checkpoint by foot, trying to return home after buying books and stationery for his children.

These above-mentioned cold-blooded killings committed by the Israeli occupying forces denotes Israel's persistence in continuing with its bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, which began in September 2000. We hold the Government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon fully responsible for that campaign, including war crimes and State terrorism committed against the Palestinian civilian population.

Since our last letter to you, dated 16 August 2001 (A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798), I regret to inform you that Israeli occupying forces have killed eight more Palestinians, including the above-mentioned martyrs, bringing the total number of martyrs to 571. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) At the same time, the total number of Palestinian civilians injured, many severely and permanently, also continues to rise each day.

I am writing the present letter in follow-up to our previous 63 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 16 August 2001

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(A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785 and A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798).

At this critical time, we reaffirm that the international community has a duty to bring all illegal actions committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian civilians to an end. We believe that the Security Council has the obligation to take concrete measures with the aim of ending the tragic situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. The meeting convened by the Council on 20 August 2001 was an encouraging step in that direction and we call on the Council to adopt the necessary resolution in this regard.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem[a] (Saturday, 18 August, through Sunday, 19 August 2001)

Saturday, 18 August 2001

1. Abdel Rahman Mohammed Abu Bakra

Sunday, 19 August 2001

1. Moeen Abu Lawia
2. Mohammed Soboh Abu Arar (12 years old)
3. Samir Suliman Abu Zeid
4. Alaa' Samir Abu Zeid (7 years old)
5. Suliman Samir Abu Zeid (5 years old)
6. Saleh Zidan
7. Yasser Abdel Raheem Bedawi (from wounds sustained on 16 August 2001)

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[a] Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 571.

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Identical letters dated 21 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the remarks made by Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, during his meeting with a delegation of Arab businessmen in Baghdad on Saturday, 18 August 2001. The remarks, which were broadcast over the various Iraqi media, contained clear threats against the security, sovereignty and independence of the State of Kuwait and revealed beyond the shadow of a doubt the true nature of the unwholesome, hostile intentions harboured by the Iraqi regime against Kuwait and other countries of the region. The statements confirmed and justified Kuwait's fears, doubts and mistrust concerning the credibility of the undertaking by the Government of Iraq to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

In his lengthy speech (attached), the President of Iraq attempted, in a number of remarks, to justify to the visiting delegation his hostility and his invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Of those remarks I shall quote the following:

> "We administered a slap on 2 August. They no longer blame us now. On the contrary, they say, 'It seems the Iraqis know how much this friend of ours had harmed them and had pressured and squeezed them as to make them slap him'.";
>
> "Is there anyone mad enough to stand on the end of a lion's whiskers with a needle in his hand, poking it into the lion's eye, ears and face? ... Instead of grasping the needle in their hands and continuing to pierce its eyes with it, they should be proud of it and apologize to it when they make a mistake.";
>
> "Thus they humiliate their people and humiliate the nation by saying that they fear the foreigner, while they are in their own country, seated on their thrones. They say they fear certain Arabs, or rather, they say they fear Iraq, and that is why they bring the foreigner to their countries. But why should they fear Iraq? Let them arm the people of Kuwait and the people of Saudi Arabia and you would see how they would rout the Iraqi army were it — which God forbid — to launch a major attack on them, even if it were 10 million strong. But they must fight together with their people, and they will see the result. They will rout the United States army, not the Iraqi army. The Iraqi army is for

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them. But when there is someone recalcitrant, do you not give him a slap? Yes, you slap him, for what else works with the recalcitrant?";

"You guided him to the right path, but in spite of that he uses his wealth and his financial and economic expertise against you. We know what our path is, and if anyone tries to follow a different path in order to weaken us unjustly, we shall proceed against him on the path that we know and shall be mighty in it. So what if we slap him in order that he may learn a lesson and behave himself?" (End of quotation).

In a number of earlier letters Kuwait has drawn your attention to the seriousness of irresponsible statements such as these, which from time to time emanate from high officials in the Iraqi regime, including President Saddam Hussein. It seems clear that the attitude and political discourse of the Iraqi leadership and its statements to the media have in no way changed: there is an intention to boast that the shameless aggression committed against Kuwait on 2 August 1990 was justified, but no sign of remorse or regret. The Iraqi regime, moreover, persists in its policy of provocation, inflaming the sentiments of the citizens of Iraq and the peoples of other countries of the region against both the Government and the people of Kuwait in an obvious attempt to alter the facts and create an attitude of hatred and resentment among the people of the region.

Considering the gravity of such statements, which tend to foster a climate of tension and instability in the region, we call on you to deal seriously with such threats, intervening with the Government of Iraq and requesting it to desist from such behaviour, which constitutes a direct threat to the security and stability of the State of Kuwait. We also call upon the Security Council to take, on the basis of its legal and political responsibilities, the necessary measures to ensure compliance by Iraq with all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular its resolutions 687 (1991), 949 (1994) and 1284 (1999), which call upon Iraq, inter alia, to show good will towards Kuwait and the other States of the region and to refrain from resorting to threats and intimidation against Kuwait and neighbouring States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mansour Ayyad **Al-Otaibi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

His Excellency addressed his distinguished guests, and through them the Arab people everywhere, as follows:

> Greetings to the Arabs. Long live the Arabs in their countries and their great homeland, the Arab homeland. When we say "May God grant long life to the Arabs", it is as if we are offering them hospitality. What we mean is that we are sitting here in Baghdad and you have come to us. It is incumbent on one who is seated to rise and welcome the newcomers even if they are in their own home. In any case Baghdad is your Baghdad and its people is your people; the people is one and the nation is one. Whatever befalls him who is present befalls everyone and whatever makes him happy makes everyone happy. The distant horizon is a common future for the entire nation. As you see, the enemies are the enemies of the entire nation, however it may be designated; however, for the purpose of manoeuvring they say that this one is good one time and that one is not good another time; this one is a friend, that one, a half-friend, and that one, an enemy; this one is a dictator and that one is a democrat. Yet those who have evil aims harbour ill will always towards the entire nation and towards the essence of the nation, which is the people and history and tradition. The essence of the nation is its aspirations together with its present and its past. They harbour enmity towards the aspirations of the nation, its history and its action based on its own choice in the present. This is something natural because they are hostile to us, yet for tactical purposes they attempt — as is known of the Westerners in general and of Zionists, the followers of the evildoers in the West, since not all Westerners are evil: indeed, in the West the people are subject to factors of financial influence and influence by the media and to the obliteration of the truth and the presentation of whatever it is deemed convenient to present ... For that reason we as Arabs and as part of our history do not defraud our enemy of his right but treat him fairly, and with all the more reason we are fair towards peoples and do not wrong them, for peoples have no hand in the acts committed by evil Western rulers, inasmuch as not all Western rulers are evil. Indeed, some of them have premeditated evil intentions, while others are corrupted by those who are leaders in evil, either out of fear or out of greed in some cases or out of ignorance in some cases. Some of them, however, intend evil, and ranking foremost among them is the United States administration because it is held hostage by Zionism. For a long time now, unfortunately, it seems that the successive United States administrations cannot exist without Zionist support. When Zionist support reaches such a degree, the United States administrations naturally become pawns of the Zionist will.
>
> It is not possible for an Arab to become split within himself and live in a dualistic way, sometimes saying that he is an Arab and at other times denying his Arab nature and being in conflict with it to all intents and purposes if not actually in word. No one, whether Arab or non-Arab, has the right, or let us rather say no one, whether Arab or non-Arab, is able to say that he is a believer under the slogans of the faith that he believes in, while at the same time

consenting to the forcible seizure of Jerusalem and Palestine by the Zionists. Nor is it possible for an Arab to live in a state of duality, being now in a state he considers relatively satisfactory while his Arab brothers are living in a wretched state of distress.

A conflict of this nature is present now within the Arab nation. It is not something that we have invented, but we only describe it because it is present. Is it possible for the Arabs to live with this division within their psyche, this hateful dichotomy between the what is true and what is said, between duty and avoiding, violating and shirking that duty?

I do not believe that is possible f the Arabs as a people, as a living conscience and as part of this centuries-old nation which has always, when it has risen up, transmitted its message to humanity with its lofty concepts, not out of aggression or coercion, nor out of arrogance or haughtiness towards anyone, but rather as an expression of itself, in other words the message which God intended for this nation.

May God grant the Arabs long life! God grant the Arabs long life and bless you for your gift! You know that the value of anything among your brothers in Iraq is the immaterial, moral aspect because God created human beings, who have nothing else on Earth but their endeavours. God's role is to create the starting line, after which they live to bear children thereafter and exert themselves on earth. That is a condition which we inherited: we did not create it. Rather, our role in it has been confined to our searching for it and trying to remove the dust from any situation on which dust or rust has accumulated, and this has been the description of the Arabs for a long time. For indeed, we read in history that the basis among the Arabs is the moral aspect, after faith, and that is the significance and value of your coming. What it means is your belonging and your decision with clear insight to announce support for the position of your brothers in Iraq because they are part of you and you are part of them. It is also certain that this means that in your heart of hearts you do not accept that situation.

May God grant the Arabs long life in their land, the land of the Arabs! Baghdad was built by the Arabs. It is true that it was part of the ancient Babylonian civilization, a place referred to since very ancient times; yet those who made it a metropolis and a lofty beacon for the world were the Arabs, may God grant them long life!

Welcome to you, welcome.

May God bless your endeavour.

Our brothers present here have expressed their feelings and the feelings of the Arab people in their countries, and I should like to add something fundamental to what I said when I received and greeted you and hailed your position on behalf of the Iraqi people and all the fighters and militants in Iraq, namely that had the Iraqis, including the present speaker, not been mindful of these feelings that are in your souls, hearts and minds and in the heart, mind and consciousness of every Arab in the great Arab homeland, the steadfastness of Iraq would not be as you see it now. Although every Iraqi knows that Iraq has a deep-rooted consciousness, as you have mentioned, the basis is his feeling that his artery bleeding on the soil of Iraq is linked to the arteries of

every Arab in sentiment, feeling and solidarity at the same time. Because of the Iraqis' appreciation of their profound link with their brothers, our common history as Arabs and its abiding concepts ever present in our souls, hearts and minds, it has become impossible for the Iraqi to weaken; he is incapable of fleeing; and he cannot confront injustice and tyranny with anything but lofty disdain and high-mindedness and with faith that starts at the front line. He is like the sea: his depths increase with the passage of time.

May God grant the Arabs long life in their country. Iraq is your country, and the Iraqis are your brothers, just like your brothers in west and east alike. God willing, we shall see with you some of the people of Kuwait and the people of Saudi Arabia, because they too are Arab soil and their inhabitants are Arabs, regardless of other details. We always base our thoughts on the solid facts, which, regardless of the title of such-and-such or so-and-so, are always the land, the people, the history and the eternal heritage of the nation, as you know.

May God grant the Arabs long life. Transmit our greetings to our brothers in all the Arab countries, to all persons of good will and to such recipients as you may wish to transmit them. Tell them that they may rely on Iraq. It is an obligation that devolves upon those who are entrusted with responsibility, not just because Iraq is, in the senses you mentioned, one of the Arab countries but because, basically, it expresses in this situation and at this stage the spirit of the nation. As to the burdens entailed by its sacrifice, it hopes — and it is fully confident of this — that its Arab brothers will profit from this sacrifice and that it will not be in vain. The strengthening of Iraq is not a one-way matter in the national sense. It will be a living treasure of the Arab nation as a whole, so that that nation can say to any evil-doer seeking to disparage or denigrate it that it is a great and mighty nation with substance and capacity and with its present heritage, the basis being human beings.

All we are saying is that anyone who feels weak should use our strength to confront his enemy. We believe that the Arabs, merely because they focus their intentions in the right area and trust — after their trust in Almighty God — in themselves and their people and in the capability of their brothers, need none of them have any fear. The strength of every one of them, however numerous his people may be and regardless of designation, does not lie in numbers — and this applies also to the 25 million Iraqis. Their strength lies not in the fact that they total 25 million Iraqis but in the meaning underlying the situation, which makes every million count for more than a million since the spirit of each is alive in a million men.

Iraq slept for 700 full years, and while Iraq slept all the Arabs slept. It has now awoken after 700 years. Appreciating the meanings of this awakening and its effect on themselves and on the nation, all 25 million have become fully awake, and each one of your brothers in Iraq counts not just for one individual but conceptually for vast numbers. So can a man be afraid of anyone while he is in his own country? As long as he focuses his eyes on God, he will not feel any fear, and, should he fear the foreigner, let him say to them: "I will dispatch the Iraqis against you".

Or even before that, let him tell them that I and this people are one and the same. Do not be deceived by my title. I am ready to march forthwith,

barefoot, rifle in hand, with my people, and then the foreigner will fear him. At the same time, let him utilize all the depths of the resources of his nation and say to the foreigners: "Pay heed and beware. Be not deceived by the fact that you total 200 million, because we Arabs total 300 million. If you total 1 billion, we total 10 billion, because, should we revive all the Arabs who have died over the course of history, we would be the largest nation on earth." If someone respects us, though his people number but 200, we respect him, and likewise if his numbers equal those of our nation as a whole, in which case we all become strong. When we ask certain Arabs: "Why do the enemy's aircraft attack us and strike Iraq's children and women?" — if it were a question of individual combat, we would find a number of men to fight them in individual combat in order to spare Iraq and others such occurrences, but, as you know, they hide behind technological progress and strike from afar — and when we say to them: "The support for these aircraft is from your airspace, and they fly from your bases and with your financial assistance", they pass on their insinuations to others and not to us, because we are not on speaking terms, inasmuch as they cannot tell the foreigner not to do that. But why not?

How can anyone who styles himself president, king, emir or sheikh over his people be unable to tell the foreigner within the area under his responsibility: "Respect my responsibility with regard to my people"? If he cannot do that, we can. Almighty God has given us power to do that. So let him take us as an example, and he will see how we rain down blows on the foreigner so that he never returns to his country again. But if he is afraid of him, what can we do? He will go to the foreigner imagining that the foreign danger is remote and the Arab danger near at hand. Let them resolve the duality. I do not wish to embarrass you with any title or name. Let them resolve the duality. They say that they are believers, and the believer must express the meaning of his faith through behaviour deemed fitting by his people. They say that they are Arabs, and not one of them states that he is not an Arab. Even some of them who are of non-Arab origin say they are Arabs. So let them resolve and dispel this duality and say that they are not Arabs and not believers, and then we shall see whether the people there and Arab nation will approve of them. Or if they say that they are Arabs and believers, no Arab believer fears a foreigner while he is in his own country. Perhaps he may be afraid when he walks the streets of Washington, France or England, lest he commit some infraction and be arrested by the police. However, if he is in his own country and emir, king or president and says that he is afraid, that is disgraceful. By God, that is disgraceful, and when a citizen is afraid on occasion, we say to him: "How can you be afraid, being a man?"

Notwithstanding our respect for the admirable ladies, whose displeasure we can no longer brook, because they have become fighters and the fundamental support of the men — had it not been for them and their support of the men of Iraq, many of the victories would not have been achieved — I tell you that we can excuse a woman if she says she is afraid, but for a man to be afraid when God created him for difficulties and so that he might populate the earth and strive therein — when the spark of faith is extinguished, Almighty God brings forth a man as messenger or prophet to propagate the faith wherever He wishes — that is disgraceful. Thus they humiliate their people and humiliate the nation by saying that they fear the foreigner, while

they are in their own country, seated on their thrones. They say that they fear certain Arabs, or rather, they say they fear Iraq, and that is why they bring the foreigner to their countries. But why should they fear Iraq? Let them arm the people of Kuwait and the people of Saudi Arabia and you would see how they would rout the Iraqi army were it — which God forbid — to launch a major attack on them, even if it were 10 million strong. But they must fight together with their people, and they will see the result. They will rout the United States army, not the Iraqi army. The Iraqi army is for them. But when there is someone recalcitrant, do you not give him a slap? Yes, you slap him, for what else works with the recalcitrant? You guided him to the right path, but in spite of that he uses his wealth and financial and economic resources against you. We know what our path is, and if anyone tries to follow a different path in order to weaken us unjustly, we shall proceed against him on the path that we know and shall be mighty in it. So what if we slap him in order that he may learn a lesson and behave himself? If we look at what has happened over these last 11 years, we find that the Arabs who blamed us because we administered a slap on 2 August no longer blame us now. On the contrary, they say: "It seems the Iraqis know how much this friend of ours had harmed them and had pressured and squeezed them so as to make them slap him."

Let them desist and repent, rather than be killing our people daily. As I have said on a previous occasion, is there anyone mad enough to stand on the end of a lion's whiskers with a needle in his hand, poking it into the lion's eye, ears and face? Iraq is a lion, a lion that is not against the Arabs, but a lion among Arabs, and all the Arabs are lions when they so wish. Instead of grasping the needle in their hands and continuing to pierce its eyes with it, they should be proud of it and apologize to it when they make a mistake. It is like the noble young man in the tribe. Do they not put extra food on his plate in honour of the munificent? The mean-spirited are jealous of him and start throwing stones at his plate, while the young man constitutes protection for the tribe.

This is what we read in the history of the Arabs, even in their ancient history before Islam. They seek out a good sword for him and present him with it, because his zeal is the defence of the tribe. We are a nation now, not a tribe. Almighty God has made us a nation. The virtuous crystallized the concept of the Arab nation before Islam, and it assumed its form to a certain extent. Then came Islam to honour and strengthen it by honouring all the Arabs with faith. As you know, before Islam all the Prophets and Messengers came from this land, and faith was transmitted by the Arabs to the others. All believers throughout the world should thank the Arabs for their role in transmitting the faith to them, whether they be Muslim or Christian or of whatever denomination or creed.

May God grant the Arabs long life. Transmit our greetings to all Arabs and, God willing, God will improve whoever needs improvement, increase in faith whoever has the potential and multiply the righteous and the virtuous who are capable of calling right right and wrong wrong. Peace be upon you.

United Nations A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 August 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 22 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

While the Security Council is seized of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in total disregard of the clear positions expressed by Member States during the debate of the Council, Israel, the occupying Power, committed yet another crime of extrajudicial killings against Palestinians. Today, Israeli helicopter gunships fired missiles at two cars near the El-Breij refugee camp in the Central Gaza Strip, killing Mr. Bilal El-Ghoul, in addition to injuring others.

Moreover, in the early morning hours of today (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces killed, in cold blood, three Palestinian civilians. They were killed as they arrived at the scene to examine the situation after an earlier exchange of fire, which resulted in the killing of one Palestinian near the village of Eiba, to the south of Nablus. Also today, Israeli occupying forces shot and killed another Palestinian in Rafah without any fighting present in the area. The above is additional proof of Israel's insistence on continuing with its bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people, which started last September, irrespective of international condemnation and calls for restraint. We call upon the Security Council to urgently adopt the necessary resolution in this regard with the aim of ending Israeli atrocities and the current tragic situation.

Since our last letter to you, dated 21 August 2001 (A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812), I regret to inform you that Israeli occupying forces have killed six more Palestinians, including the above-mentioned martyrs, bringing the total number of martyrs to 577. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) At the same time, the total number of Palestinian civilians injured, many se[illegible]ely and permanently, also continues to rise each day.

I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 64 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

01-51863 (E) 220801

including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 21 August 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798 and A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory including Jerusalem[a] (Wednesday, 22 August 2001)

Wednesday, 22 August 2001

1. Ahed Mahmoud Fares
2. Hakam Shahadah Akyallah
3. Fadi Ibrahim Sama'anah
4. Zaher Fawzi Ismail
5. Mahmoud Jasser
6. Bilal El-Ghoul

[a] Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 577.

United Nations S/2001/815

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 August 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 17 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement on the opening of the inter-Congolese dialogue issued on 17 August 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean **De Ruyt**
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

01-51897 (E) 230801 230801

Annex to the letter dated 17 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the opening of the inter-Congolese dialogue issued on 17 August 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union considers that the inter-Congolese dialogue constitutes a cornerstone of the Lusaka Agreement and is essential for national reconciliation and the return to peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The European Union therefore welcomes the holding of the meeting in Gaborone on 20 August and urges all those participants in the inter-Congolese dialogue who have been invited by the facilitator, Mr. Masire, to go to that meeting and to take part in the proceedings in a constructive spirit.

The European Union and its member States, as providers of political and financial support for the inter-Congolese dialogue, will closely follow the progress of that meeting and will assess the spirit of conciliation and the constructive and creative attitudes of those taking part.

The European Union calls on all participants to show the political courage and willingness to grasp this historic opportunity for reconciliation between all the Congolese people.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.

United Nations S/2001/816

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 August 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 17 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 15 August 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 31 July to 7 August 2001 they carried out 198 sorties, 58 of them from Saudi Arabia, 86 from Kuwait and 54 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-51986 (E) 240801 240801

Annex to the letter dated 17 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 198 sorties in the period from 31 July to 7 August 2001, 58 of them from Saudi Arabia, 86 from Kuwait and 54 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 54 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1120 hours on 1 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1150 hours on 6 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1225 hours on 7 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah, Zakho, Aqrah, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 144 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1020 hours on 31 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Lasaf, Salman, Ashbajah, Samawah, Shinafiyah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1140 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 0910 hours on 1 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 10 armed sorties, two of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and

control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1100 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0715 hours on 3 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 49 armed sorties, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 33 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1005 hours on 4 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Artawi, Nukhayb, Jalibah, Afak and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1335 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0935 hours on 5 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1125 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1005 hours on 6 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 armed sorties, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 17 from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Busayyah, Ashbajah, Salman, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Basrah, Artawi, Qurnah and Jabayish areas. Our air defences, acting in the context of their legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1520 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the criminal attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become

a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The fair-minded nations of the world, including the Arab countries with the exception of the Saudi and Kuwaiti regimes colluding with and participating in this crime, have condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegitimate use of force against an independent State. Three countries that are permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Russian Federation, China and France, have stressed the fact that the enforcement of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq has no basis in any principle of international law. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the former Secretary-General, has stated that the claim made by the United States that Security Council resolution 688 (1991) authorizes the imposition of the no-flight zones is groundless. At his press conference of 27 June 2001, Mr. Kofi A. Annan also said that there was no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq. His actual words were (SG/SM/7865):

> "You know my position on this, and I have indicated that when you analyse and read the Security Council resolutions I do not see the Security Council resolutions as a basis for that."

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by the Saudi and Kuwaiti regimes and by Turkey to the United States and the United Kingdom has made them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against Iraqi targets and installations, the Government of Iraq urges you, given that the Secretary-General has said that there is no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones, to perform the duties assigned to you [under the Charter] as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security by calling upon the governments of the countries in question to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their ongoing aggression against an independent, sovereign State and by holding the perpetrators of this aggression and the regional parties that have associated themselves with it legally accountable for their persistence in this crime.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2001/817

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 22 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon the instructions of my Government and with reference to the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", I have the honour to inform you of the following recent developments regarding Indonesia's efforts undertaken within the framework of ensuring security in East Nusa Tenggara.

In that regard, as part of the ongoing disarmament process, the police authorities in the province, in cooperation with the Udayana Military Command, conducted a confidential and impromptu operation under the code name "Sapu Turangga 2001" on 15 and 16 August 2001. The operation involved the participation of 1,100 police and 1,900 military personnel and its objective was to target individuals suspected of possession of illegal arms throughout the province of East Nusa Tenggara. The entire exercise resulted in the confiscation of hundreds of handmade guns, seven standard weapons, seven explosives, as well as 1,300 rounds of ammunition, which is indicative of the success achieved in the operation.

On the occasion of the closing ceremony of the operation, the Udayana Military Commander, Major-General Willem da Costa, reaffirmed that stern and effective measures would be taken against all those found to be in possession of arms and ammunition, including vigorous prosecution by the relevant authorities. In order to sustain this complex and arduous disarmament process, the authorities have announced that future impromptu operations will continue.

Indonesia remains firmly committed to promoting a calm and stable environment in East Nusa Tenggara and the latter operation, among others, is a demonstration of its seriousness to take resolute action against illegal activities undermining the security of the province. All these endeavours have led to a peaceful situation on the ground. Thus there can be no veracity to statements from certain quarters asserting that the Indonesian authorities have been supporting and harbouring the "militias".

It would be highly appreciated if you could circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Makmur **Widodo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-51954 (E) 230801

United Nations S/2001/818

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 23 August 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication from Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, dated 20 August 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-51994 (E) 240801

Annex

Letter dated 20 August 2001 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General

The Security Council, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1284 (1999), requested the revision and updating of the list of items and technology to which the export/import mechanism, approved by the Council in its resolution 1051 (1996), applies. My letter of 1 June 2001 forwarded the revised list of nuclear and nuclear-related items and technology. The list, has been issued as document S/2001/561, dated 5 June 2001, and is now available in all official languages of the United Nations.

It is necessary to establish the effective date of the revised list and to inform Member States of that date.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to inform all States that the effective date of the revised list published as document S/2001/561 is 1 September 2001. I would also be grateful if this correspondence could be issued and distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed **ElBaradei**

United Nations A/ES-10/106-S/2001/819

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 August 2001

Original: English

Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 August 2001 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I should like to draw your attention, as a matter of urgency, to the present alarming situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

The Committee has been extremely worried by the latest dramatic escalation of tensions and violence in and around East Jerusalem and in areas under full Palestinian control. Judging by its present policies and actions on the ground, it appears that Israel has no intention of respecting agreements signed with the Palestinian side and has firmly decided on continuing wide-scale military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in areas under full control of the Palestinian Authority. The latest and most striking incidents included the taking over of Orient House and other Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem and Abu Dis, and the massive Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) incursion into Jenin. Furthermore, Israel continues to use sophisticated weapons, including helicopter gunships, in the extrajudicial killings of suspected Palestinian activists. As a result of the violence, the death toll is mounting, the Palestinian economy is decimated and the infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory gets further eroded.

The Mitchell Committee report, with its sensible and even-handed recommendations, offered a practicable way out of the impasse. Both sides have accepted them. However, the position taken by Israel that all violence should cease before the cooling-off period starts and negotiations resume has brought us to the current critical situation. The recent violations by Israel of international law and of its agreements with the Palestinian side prove time and again that the Israeli Government has not been able to embrace fully and unequivocally the fundamental principle of land for peace and apply in practice the commitments and obligations it entered into at Madrid and Oslo.

As the crisis persists, and due to the lack of mutual trust, it is abundantly clear that the two sides are unable to achieve a breakthrough. They need a more involved

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assistance of key international actors, including the United Nations. It is the opinion of our Committee that, at this critical juncture, more than ever, the United Nations should continue to maintain its permanent responsibility with respect to all aspects of the question of Palestine until it is resolved in a satisfactory manner, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with international legitimacy and until the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are fully realized.

Resolute steps should be taken now with a view to implementing the Mitchell Committee recommendations in their entirety and without further delay. A realistic plan for such implementation should be agreed upon within a reasonable time span and with workable ways for its monitoring. Negotiations on security, as well as on interim and permanent status issues, should be restarted as a matter of urgency. The Committee is of the view that a permanent status agreement, long overdue, should be finally reached on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principles of the Madrid Peace Conference.

Since its inception in 1975, our Committee has maintained that the core of the problem has been the continuing illegal occupation by Israel of the Palestinian Territory. Once again, we call upon the Government of Israel to abide by the principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and the provisions of all relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The Committee has repeatedly put forward its position with respect to the situation on the ground and the threat to international peace and security posed by the stalemate in the peace negotiations, the deteriorating humanitarian situation and the deplorable state of the Palestinian economy. United Nations bodies, especially the Security Council and the General Assembly, making full use of your peacemaking efforts, should stand up to the challenges before them and take concrete steps aimed at addressing the continuing Israeli-Palestinian crisis.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bruno Rodríguez **Parrilla**
Acting Chairman
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

United Nations S/2001/820

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 24 August 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 24 August 2001, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-52077 (E) 270801

Annex

Letter dated 24 August 2001 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on the operations of the Stabilization Force. I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) George **Robertson**

Enclosure

Monthly report to the Security Council on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-31 July 2001), there were just over 19,500 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from all the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and from 15 non-NATO countries.

2. During the period under review, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained stable. The Stabilization Force (SFOR) continued to ensure a safe and secure environment throughout the area and provided a significant presence during various religious ceremonies and commemorations that were held in July.

3. In particular, SFOR supported local police and the International Police Task Force (IPTF) at the Srebrenica observance ceremony on 11 July at Potocari. Six thousand people attended the ceremony, 3,000 of whom had crossed the inter-entity boundary line to reach the site where the separation of families had taken place. Local police will provide security for the new Srebrenica memorial. On 12 July, Bratunac war veterans held a ceremony in Kravica for the Bosnian Serbs who died there. On 14, 21 and 22 July, SFOR was deployed nearby to Bosansca Gradisca, Brdjani, Trnopolje and Paleznica Gornja in support of local police forces during either opening or stone-laying ceremonies for some mosques and a church. All gatherings took place peacefully.

4. SFOR also provided support to the International Community for Missing People (ICMP) during exhumations in the areas of Foca, Sarajevo Pale, Gorazde, Visegrad, Ravnice and Ozren.

5. Attacks made against SFOR during the reporting period included a threat made with a hand grenade to SFOR soldiers in Kula Grad by an Albanian male, who was handed over to the local police, and four shots fired at an SFOR vehicle travelling in a convoy near Medna in the Republika Srpska.

6. In other incidents, two men with long-barrelled weapons were seen firing into the air near the SFOR Butmir Base; the men escaped. There was also a gun and grenade attack on the Bosnian Serb Koran Barracks in Pale, where a weapons warehouse was broken into.

7. SFOR troops continued to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance operations using ground and air patrols. Other operations included area security, monitoring the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, monitoring the Entity Armed Forces, conducting weapons storage site inspections, providing support to the international organizations in theatre and collecting weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

8. The situation in theatre remained relatively calm throughout the reporting period, with the entities in substantial compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement. The majority of Bosnian Croat troops have returned to barracks and are under new contracts. Although a small number of troops remain loyal to the Bosnian Croat HNS/HDZ (Croat National Assembly/Croatian Democratic Union), there have been no reports of any friction within the Bosnian Croat forces.

9. Over the period, SFOR troops conducted 109 weapons storage site inspections: 33 Bosnian Serb; 17 Bosniac; 15 Bosnian Croat; 40 Federation; and 4 Federation Army Department. Inspection and verification of weapons storage sites remains one of SFOR's priority tasks.

10. SFOR troops monitored 408 training and movement activities: 209 Bosnian Serb; 103 Bosniac; 76 Federation; and 20 Federation Army Department.

11. Over the period, a total of 483 mine-clearing activities were conducted: 197 Bosnian Serb; 226 Bosniac; 2 Bosnian Croat; and 58 Federation.

Cooperation with international organizations

12. Within capabilities and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, including the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IPTF, the Office of the High Representative (OHR), the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

13. SFOR continues to support the efforts of the OHR to establish common institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to protect the OHR Administrator of the Hercegovacka Banka in Mostar and to assist in the effort to open airfields. SFOR continues to assist the local police and IPTF in monitoring the situation in the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja.

Outlook

14. The overall security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remains under control. Rising tension among ethnic groups following the return of refugees and displaced persons will continue to be of concern. The most significant forthcoming event is the HDZ congress planned for 15 August and the related campaign to give more publicity to the so-called "third entity" issue.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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27 August 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today, Israel, the occupying Power, assassinated Mustafa El-Zibri (63 years old), a prominent Palestinian official and leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Israeli helicopter gunships fired two rockets at the office of Mr. El-Zibri in the city of Ramallah, killing him instantly. The targeting of Palestinian political leaders gives a new dimension to the war crimes of extrajudicial killing committed repeatedly by Israeli occupying forces, which appears to aim at preventing any possible return to the path of dialogue and peace.

In the early morning hours of Sunday, 26 August 2001 (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces used, for the third time, US F-16 and F-15 warplanes and dropped bombs on Palestinian police headquarters in the middle of Gaza City, destroying the four-storey building. The warplanes also destroyed police buildings in three other Palestinian cities.

Also on Sunday, Israeli occupying forces used tanks against several security posts and in one instance fired at an 18-year-old boy near the Palestinian town of Beit Hanoun with heavy machine guns, killing him while riddling his body with bullets. Furthermore, on Sunday evening, Israeli occupying forces used helicopter gunships and fired missiles against Palestinian security posts in the cities of Tulkarem and El-Bireh, destroying several buildings.

In the early morning hours of Friday, 24 August 2001, Israeli occupying forces raided the village of Abu Sneineh in Al-Khalil (Hebron) in an area under Palestinian control, blowing up two homes belonging to Palestinian families before they withdrew. The part of Hebron that is still under Israeli occupation remains under curfew. Also on Friday, Israeli occupying forces attempted to commit yet another crime of extrajudicial killing by firing missiles at a car in Nablus. Furthermore, on Thursday, 23 August 2001, Israeli occupying forces fatally shot an 11-year-old boy in the heart near the Khan Younis refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.

01-52131 (E) 270801

Commenting on the actions of the Israeli army, Israel's army chief, Lt.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz, on Thursday, 23 August 2001 stated that "about 600 Palestinians have been killed, 1,200 arrested and 10,000 wounded in the past 11 months". Mr. Mofaz then went on to state that the casualties and arrests were "the first accomplishments of the military". Such ugly statements affirm the continuation of the bloody Israeli military campaign being waged against the Palestinian people and affirm the responsibility of the Israeli Government and the Israeli army for all atrocities, including war crimes, committed by the occupying forces.

I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 65 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 22 August 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812 and A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814).

I regret to inform you that six more Palestinians, including the martyr mentioned above, have been killed by Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 583. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) At the same time, the total number of Palestinian civilians injured, many severely and permanently, also continues to rise each day.

Given the situation on the ground, it is all the more regrettable that the Security Council failed last week to adopt the necessary resolution on the situation owing to the threat of veto by a permanent member of the Council. We regret to say that such failure could only have sent the wrong signal to the occupying Power. The Security Council and the international community cannot escape its responsibility towards the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Israeli military campaign being waged against the Palestinian people.

Today, the Secretary-General said: "The crisis has raised tensions in the region to levels that we have not seen in many years." He also said: "I think the international community has an obligation to do whatever it can to bring an end to this misery." We agree with the Secretary-General.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Thursday, 23 August through Monday, 27 August 2001)

Thursday, 23 August 2001

Mohammed Zu'rub (11 years old)

Saturday, 25 August 2001

1. Hisham Abu Jamous
2. Amin Abu Hatab
3. Alaa Abu Bakrah

Sunday, 26 August 2001

Ibrahim Hassan Sharaf (18 years old)

Monday, 27 August 2001

Mustafa El-Zibri

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 583.

United Nations S/2001/822

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2001
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a document concerning the wrap-up session on the work of the Security Council in the month of August 2001, for the meeting to be held on Friday, 31 August 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alfonso **Valdivieso**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-52150 (E) 280801 280801

Annex to the letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Colombian Presidency of the Security Council

Wrap Up Session

August 2001

On 31 August 2001, there will be a Security Council Wrap Up Session in a Public Meeting during which members of the Council will exchange views on the most salient procedural and substantive aspects that have characterized the work of this organ during the month of August.

Objectives and Suggested Issues

Generally, this session will provide an unusual opportunity to assess critically the ways and means used by the Security Council to fulfill its responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

More specifically, however, this session will attempt to,

(i) dwell on particular experiences of the work of Council during the month of August that may contribute to enhance the quality and political relevance of the work of Security Council in the immediate future;

(ii) reaffirm monthly presidencies as interconnected and interdependent occurrences and not as isolated happenings.

In this context, Council members may wish to refer to any lessons that may follow from the consideration of this month's agenda, as well as to procedural issues such as the conduct of work of the month (i.e., transparency, provisional program, schedules), the quality and pertinence of the briefings presented to the Council by the Secretariat, and possibly, the contents of the *Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly*. In addition, Council members may wish to refer the usefulness of meetings such as the one convened this month on *Regional Approaches to Conflict Management in Africa*.

Participation of Members of the Security Council

Members of the Security Council are expected to contribute in the discussion with brief, frank, focused and pointed statements, preferably, on those issues outlined in this paper. As President of the Council, Colombia does not believe that this meeting is an opportunity to reiterate national positions on substantive items of the agenda discussed during the month.

Duration of the Meeting and Expected Results

The public meeting is designed to be of short duration. The Permanent Mission of Colombia will prepare a brief summary of this discussion and will distribute it to the members of the Council.

United Nations S/2001/823

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 August 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Saudi authorities have again violated Iraq's territorial integrity and attacked units of the Iraqi Border Guard Force.

At 2400 hours on the night of 24/25 August 2001, a group of some 10 Saudi patrol personnel armed with light weapons infiltrated into Iraqi territory in the area of Iraq's Sulaykhan and Zahir outposts. Soldiers of the Iraqi Border Guard Force engaged the attacking group and there was an exchange of fire before the armed Saudi group withdrew into Saudi territory, where five military vehicles were waiting to take its members further into the interior. When the armed Saudi group had withdrawn, soldiers of the Iraqi Border Guard Force found a member of the armed Saudi group called Sa'd Mutlaq Silbi, who had been hit by one of the rounds fired. A unit of the Iraqi Border Guard Force took him to a hospital in the city of Samawah, but he died on the way. The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs has contacted the delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Baghdad for arrangements to be made to return the body to Saudi Arabia.

This fresh Saudi violation of Iraq's territorial integrity only confirms the hostile intentions of the Saudi regime. A Saudi military patrol consisting of three vehicles fired on an Iraqi border observation post on 25 March 2001; and on 24 May 2001 another Saudi military patrol penetrated into Iraqi territory and fired on units of the Iraqi Border Guard Force, hitting and killing the Iraqi soldier Taqi Abd al-Amir. These Saudi incursions across the boundary into Iraqi territory are an adjunct to the hostile role the Saudi regime assumes against Iraq by virtue of its active participation in the ongoing United States and British aggression against it.

In the letters we addressed to you concerning the above Saudi attacks, we stressed Iraq's resolve to preserve the integrity of the Iraq-Saudi Arabia border area and its commitment to the principle of good neighbourliness in its relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, however, insists on participating in the hostile United States and British scheme that seeks to create a climate of instability in the region in order to facilitate the implementation of the United States policy of imposing its hegemony there. In our view, the Saudi authorities bear full legal responsibility for the repeated acts of aggression being committed by Saudi forces against Iraqi territory.

01-52250 (E) 280801 280801

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/1030–S/2001/824

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 August 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 August 2001, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Şafak **Göktürk**
First Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to refer to the letter dated 6 July 2001 (A/55/1012-S/2001/678) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations and to bring to your kind attention the following:

President Rauf R. Denktaş, in his letter dated 31 May 2001 (A/55/986-S/2001/575) addressed to you, put forward lucidly the position of the Turkish Cypriot side with regard to the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights on the fourth application made by the Greek Cypriot administration and the *Loizidou* case. However, in view of the fact that the Greek Cypriot representative has made references to the above rulings in his letter, I feel compelled to reiterate our position expounded by President Denktaş.

In both of the above-mentioned rulings, the European Court of Human Rights bases its decisions on political considerations ignoring the realities and legality that prevail in the island. The European Court of Human Rights wrongfully isolated the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which has jurisdiction over the northern part of the island, from the proceedings of the Court. Instead, the Court considered Turkey, which has no jurisdiction in North Cyprus, as the party to the proceedings and concluded that she has violated certain articles of the European Human Rights Convention. In contrast, Turkey, a guarantor Power, which put an end to the bloodshed in Cyprus by its timely intervention in 1974, has done nothing but to protect the most basic human rights in the island.

The purpose of the Greek Cypriot administration in bringing such applications before the Court is to acquire a weapon that could be used to change the parameters established through the United Nations-sponsored negotiations in its favour. In the aftermath of these rulings, the Greek Cypriot leadership stated that it would only accept a solution in line with the European Court rulings, rejecting such United Nations parameters as bi-zonality, global exchange and/or compensation for the settlement of property issues which make up the pillars of a possible agreement in Cyprus.

The Court's finding on the fourth application, concerning the "Greek-Cypriot missing persons and their relatives", is unjustified. Turkey, as evident from the composition of the autonomous tripartite Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, which is the only competent body with a mandate to conduct an effective investigation into the fate of the missing persons, is not a party to this issue. In order to settle this issue, the Committee on Missing Persons should be allowed to complete its mandate, in accordance with its agreed terms of reference, procedures and suggestions of Your Excellency contained in your letters addressed to the two parties in 1996. It is the rejection of the above-mentioned criteria by the Greek Cypriot administration that prevents the completion of the mandate of the Committee. In the light of these facts, recourse by the Greek Cypriot administration to other channels shows that the aim of the Greek Cypriot administration is not really to determine the fate of the "missing persons", but to politically manipulate a humanitarian issue and make false propaganda at the expense of the Turkish side.

In line with this policy, the Greek Cypriot administration has been deliberately misleading the Greek and Greek Cypriot families of the missing persons, all these years, by having them believe that their loved ones were alive. Such cases have been unfolding one after the other in South Cyprus. Recently, the Greek Cypriot press carried the story of the Greek sergeant, Christos Koukoularis, who died in combat on 16 August 1974 and was buried in a mass grave at Lakatamia (South Cyprus) military cemetery about a week later. Despite the fact that this was known by the Greek Cypriot administration, it was deliberately kept secret from his family.

As regards the finding of the Court on the "homes and property of displaced persons", I would like to state that the Court disregarded the fundamental parameters, namely bi-zonality, which necessitates the settlement of reciprocal property claims through global exchange and/or compensation. The Court ruling also ignores the fact that the question of displaced persons was settled through the voluntary-exchange-of-populations agreement reached between the two sides in Vienna in 1975. In accordance with that agreement, which was implemented under the supervision of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Turkish Cypriots moved to the North and Greek Cypriots moved to the South. Furthermore, the decision disregards the fact that the two sides in Cyprus have been separated by a "green line" since 1963 and by a ceasefire arrangement since 1974 reached under the auspices of the United Nations. The ruling also ignores the fact that an internationally recognized buffer zone, under the control of UNFICYP, has been established between the respective territories of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus.

With regard to the ruling of the Court concerning the "living conditions of Greek Cypriots" in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, I would like to stress that all Greek Cypriots are accorded the same rights as those enjoyed by other residents without any discrimination. Their living standards are on a par with those of Turkish Cypriots in the area. As also indicated in Your Excellency's report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 26 May 2000 (S/2000/496 and Corr.1), all necessary measures have been duly taken by our authorities to further enhance the living standards of the Greek Cypriots residing in North Cyprus and to ensure their continued well-being.

Contrary to the Greek Cypriot representative's allegation, Turkey neither "occupies" nor has "expansionist designs in Cyprus". In fact, Turkey intervened in Cyprus, in accordance with her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, in order to put an end to Greece's expansionist designs which culminated, on 15 July 1974, in the invasion of the island by Greece. It will be recalled that even the then Greek Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios, in his address to the Security Council on 19 July 1974, stated that Greece had, indeed, invaded the island in July 1974.

Today it is only the Greek Cypriot administration, with the support of Greece, which has expansionist designs in Cyprus. Not a day goes by without statements by the Greek Cypriot leadership preaching invasion of Northern Cyprus and revealing their preparations towards this end. As recently stated by the Greek Cypriot leader Mr. Glafcos Clerides, *"the rearmament of Southern Cyprus continues within the framework of Greek-Greek Cypriot Joint Military Doctrine"*. (Greek Cypriot daily *Politis* dated 23 April 2001)

In view of the above, the Turkish military presence in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in accordance with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, is a vital security requirement for the Turkish Cypriot people. The need for such continued guarantees can be further understood by looking at the recent history of the island. The years between 1963 and 1974 witnessed unprecedented cruelty, violence and human rights violations perpetrated by the Greek Cypriots against the Turkish Cypriot people. As a result of Greek Cypriot atrocities during those years, 103 villages had to be evacuated and 30,000 Turkish Cypriots had to take refuge in enclaves under inhuman conditions and in fear for their lives for 11 years.

As regards the reference to the "subordinate local administration", suffice it to say that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, established by the Turkish Cypriot people through the exercise of their inherent right to self-determination, is a sovereign and independent State. It is also important to note that Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and respects the sovereignty and independence of this State. In fact, it is the Greek Cypriot administration which, by hanging on to its usurped title of the "government of Cyprus", is attempting to make the Turkish Cypriot State its "subordinate administration" in realization of its long-term aspiration of making Cyprus a Greek island with a Turkish Cypriot "minority".

The Greek Cypriot representative alleges that Turkey is "pursuing relentlessly the acceptance of the so-called 'realities'" created by its intervention in the island in 1974. It is clear that the Greek Cypriot representative is finding it difficult to come to grips with the fact that today's realities, namely the existence of two States in Cyprus, came about not in 1974 but in 1963 as a result of the destruction of the partnership Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot administration. This left the Turkish Cypriot side no alternative but to establish its own administration and eventually its own State. The fact that there have been two administrations in the island since the destruction in 1963 of the Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot side had also been confirmed by Mr. Glafcos Clerides in his memoirs entitled *Cyprus: My Deposition*:

> *"... Because of the disruption of constitutional order a peculiar situation was created, by virtue of which the state authority, on the one hand, came under the absolute control of the Greeks, and though the Government was recognized internationally, yet internally Turkish enclaves were created within the territory of the Republic in which, at first, an elementary organization for the purpose of governing the Turkish Cypriots were established ... The elementary military-political organization of the Turks in the enclaves developed into a Temporary Administration on the basis of a charter, and at the same time the political and military authorities were separated."*

As for the baseless claim that "120,000 settlers were imported" into North Cyprus, I would like to state that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to carry out a population census in its territory. Since these data are in contrast with the publicly declared results of the census carried out by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, it cannot reveal the true picture regarding the population in this country.

Mr. Sotos Zackheos, as representative of the Greek Cypriot administration, an illegal and illegitimate administration which usurped, by force of arms, the title of the "government of Cyprus" and ordered massacres of the Turkish Cypriot people and continue to this day to impose inhuman embargoes on them, has the audacity to

talk about "the rule of law" and "the true interests of" the Turkish Cypriot people. The fact that the Greek Cypriot side brands as "unacceptable preconditions" any position that would guarantee the legitimate and equal sovereign rights of the Turkish Cypriot people reveals the contempt of the Greek Cypriot administration for the rule of law and the rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriot people.

The Greek Cypriot administration, which claims that "the primary focus should be on intensifying the efforts for finding a just and workable solution", is, instead, having recourse, through exploitation of its false title of the "government of Cyprus" to such forums as the European Court of Human Rights in order to destroy the basis for such a settlement. We trust that you will do your utmost to impress upon the Greek Cypriot administration the necessity to cease all such activities that hamper your efforts towards a just and workable settlement. The Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus believes, as three decades of negotiations have shown, that any approach to a settlement in Cyprus which is divorced from the historical, legal and political realities of the island would fail.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/56/324–S/2001/825

General Assembly
Security Council

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28 August 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents of Palestinian terrorism that have claimed the lives of eight Israelis in the last four days.

Late Saturday night, Palestinian terrorists ambushed an Israeli vehicle in which a married couple was travelling with their young children, along the road between Jerusalem and the city of Modiin. Sharon and Yaniv Ben-Shalom were killed instantly in the attack, and their children, ages 6 months and 18 months, were both wounded. Doron Sviri, 21, the driver of the vehicle and the brother of Mrs. Ben-Shalom, died Sunday evening after suffering critical wounds in the attack.

On Friday night, 24 August 2001, two Palestinian terrorists attacked an Israeli army outpost with gunfire and grenades. Three Israeli soldiers were killed in the attack, and another seven were wounded. At least one of the attackers was a member of the Palestinian police.

Yesterday afternoon, Dov Roizman, age 58, was shot by Palestinian terrorists as he sat in his car near the entrance to the village of Zaita. Roizman had gone to purchase marble in the village and two gunmen, apparently expecting his arrival, set an ambush and murdered him in his vehicle.

In the latest attack, Meir Lixemberg, a 38-year-old father of five, was riding in a car between the communities of Har Bracha and Itamar when he was shot by Palestinian terrorists. He was airlifted to a hospital where he died this evening of his wounds.

These attacks are merely the latest incidents in a dangerously escalating campaign of terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001

* A/56/150.

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(A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The State of Israel holds Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian Authority responsible for these attacks, two of which were perpetrated by individuals connected to Chairman Arafat's own Fatah faction. In addition, convicted terrorists continue to operate freely and with impunity, the Palestinian media remains rife with incitement to hatred and violence, and Chairman Arafat has, in flagrant violation of his signed commitments, steadfastly refused to take any concerted action to prevent attacks on Israeli civilians and to control the instruments of terror.

Israel again calls upon the Palestinian Authority to fulfil its obligations to renounce the use of terror and violence and to resolve all outstanding issues through dialogue and negotiations. The use of terror as a political tool is an abhorrent practice that contravenes all accepted norms and principles of international law and custom and, as such, our response to it must be firm and unequivocal. No gains will accrue to those who seek to advance their political aims by deliberately spilling the blood of innocents.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/ES-10/108–S/2001/826

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 28 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today, Israeli occupying forces reoccupied parts of the Palestinian town of Beit Jala in the West Bank. In the early morning hours (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces, supported by a number of tanks, armoured vehicles and paratroopers, raided the town of Beit Jala. In addition to terrorizing the civilian population as a whole, the Israeli raid resulted in the death of one Palestinian and the injury of tens of Palestinians. As we write this letter to you, Israeli occupying forces remain in Beit Jala and show no signs of withdrawing.

Also during the early morning hours of today, Israeli occupying forces made an incursion into Rafah in the Gaza Strip for several hours while bulldozers protected by tanks demolished 14 Palestinian homes and caused extensive damage to 20 others. In addition to the complete destruction and damage of the Palestinian homes, this brutal Israeli attack inflicted injuries upon at least 30 Palestinian civilians. Furthermore, today, Israeli occupying forces fired tank shells at a Palestinian checkpoint near Al-Khalil (Hebron), killing one Palestinian and injuring five others.

Yesterday's Israeli assassination of the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr. Mustafa El-Zibri, as well as the reoccupation of parts of Beit Jala and the continued bloody Israeli military campaign, all represent a serious and dangerous escalation of hostility by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people. These above-mentioned actions reaffirm that the goal of the Government of Mr. Ariel Sharon is to destroy all signed agreements and to prevent any possibility of returning to the negotiating table.

Israel, the occupying Power, is pursuing a campaign of aggression against the Palestinian people, which began on 28 September 2000, and has escalated its campaign in an incremental manner. In this context, the failure of the Security Council to uphold its primary responsibility of maintaining peace and security is

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only encouraging such Israeli aggression against the Palestinian civilian population. We once again reiterate our call to the Security Council to uphold its responsibility and to take the necessary action in this regard, in particular the provision of protection for the Palestinian civilians, as well as ensuring compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, international law, international humanitarian law and existing Palestinian-Israeli agreements.

I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 66 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 27 August 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814 and A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821).

I regret to inform you that the two Palestinian martyrs mentioned above raise the number of Palestinians killed by Israeli occupying forces since last September to 585. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) At the same time, the total number of Palestinian civilians injured, many severely and permanently, also continues to rise each day.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marwan **Jilani**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Tuesday, 28 August 2001)

Tuesday, 28 August 2001

1. Riyad Abu Zeinah
2. Unknown

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 585.

United Nations S/2001/827

Security Council

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29 August 2001

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Letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council

I would appreciate it if the present letter, together with its annex, were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anwarul Karim **Chowdhury**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

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Annex

Letter dated 23 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a press statement issued by the Government of Sierra Leone on 21 August 2001 (see enclosure), relating to an incident and police investigation of suspected transactions in illicit or "blood" diamonds in the Freetown area. The statement underscores the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to ensuring, within the territory of Sierra Leone, full implementation of Security Council resolution 1306 (2000).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its enclosure to the attention of members of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, and subsequently have both circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim M. **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Press statement
Government of Sierra Leone
State House
Freetown, Sierra Leone
21 August 2001

On Monday, 20 August 2001, around 10.45 a.m., a report was made to the police regarding a suspected illegal diamond transaction in a house in Freetown, occupied by one Bassem Jamil Sahid Mohammed. This house has been under surveillance for some time for suspected illicit dealings in blood diamonds.

A team of detectives obtained a search warrant and conducted a search of the premises in question for unlawful possession of diamonds. Gibril Massaquoi, spokesman for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), together with other RUF members Patrick Vogley and Kenneth Macauley were found in the premises and were said to be guests of Mr. Mohammed. Individuals were not searched. In searching the premises, a black handbag was seen, and the police wanted to take a look at the contents thereof. Gibril Massaquoi said the bag belonged to him. He opened the bag briefly and the police saw a huge amount of money, which appeared to be in the hundreds of thousands of United States dollars. Mr. Massaquoi did not allow the police to count the money, and refused to hand over the bag. Instead, he claimed that the total sum of money in his possession was US$ 13,400. He claimed further that the sum of money in his possession was given to him by Colonel Issa Sesay, to obtain premises for the RUF office in Freetown.

He was invited to the headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department and requested to bring along the handbag containing the money that had not been counted by the police investigating team. Massaquoi drove in his own vehicle. Before arriving at the headquarters, he diverted his route and went to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL).

Massaquoi claimed that the search demonstrated that he was a target of harassment by the Government. He issued a threat claiming that the peace process would be hampered as a result of the search. His claim about being targeted is false. The Government wishes it to be known that there are several very senior RUF ex-combatants in Freetown, working well with the Government and UNAMSIL in furthering the peace process.

Mr. Massaquoi was at a suspected crime scene and items discovered at the scene incriminated the occupant of the house, Mr. Bassem Jamil Sahid Mohammed. These items included three current Sierra Leonean passports, one of them a diplomatic passport, and a Lebanese passport, all in Mr. Mohammed's name. In addition to the above, documents containing information on illegal transactions in suspected blood diamonds were found in the premises. The Government has been working diligently to ensure that the United Nations ban on blood diamonds is respected by every citizen and resident in Sierra Leone. In that vein, the Government wishes to reiterate that all citizens and residents are subject to the laws and regulations governing the State. Citizens and/or residents suspected of involvement in criminal activities are subject to the regular procedures for investigating such criminal activities. Hence, search procedures by the police relating directly to suspected criminal activities could in no way be described as actions that disrupt or impede the peace process.